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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1837.

Is Farming Profitable?

In prosecuting the business of life, it is very desirable to do it in such a manner that, so far as regards temporal matters, competency at least may be secured; and the way in which this can be done the most easily, effectually, and with the least probability of reverses, becomes an inquiry of considerable interest. We speak now of the ordinary means of obtaining a good living, of the regular prosecution of professional business, of the usual results of trade, of money at the legal rates of interest, and farming as it has been on the average for the last five years. Now in some respects the "times are out of joint;" all the customary modes of doing business seem to be broken up; men are in a haste to be rich; and the opportunities for speculation, and the success which in some instances has attended it, appear to have had their influence every where—less perhaps among farmers than any other class of citizens, though even for them it will not do to plead entire exemption. Many have sold their farms, and after spending months in looking for others, have come home again and consented to pay roundly for the privilege of getting on to the "old place" again. Other farmers have sold out, and without personal investigation, have at once started for that earthly paradise, the far west. Disappointed, they have returned, and after having lost most of their property in the expences of removal, are content to again commence a gradual accumulation of property. But a great majority are still working on, sowing and reaping, and it is a question which should be solved, whether such are not on the whole making money as fast as they probably would with the *same capital* in any other legitimate business. What we mean is, can a man with five or ten thousand dollars, realize as much from it by investing in a farm, as he could by loaning it at the legal rate of interest; and will it support himself or his family as handsomely in the first way as the last? To contribute our mite towards anwering these questions, is the object of this paper.

The man who expects to get rich at once by farming, must expect to be disappointed; but in this matter he is no worse off than he who has only the same moderate capital in cash, and uses it in a legal way. In both cases the addition to the capital stock, can consist only of what remains of the income after *all* demands upon it are met. We will attempt to illustrate this. Two men, A. and B., are about to commence life with the same capital, say five shousand dollars in cash each; and their personal expenses are also the same. A. invests the whole of his in a farm, and stock, and goes to work upon it. B. is apprehensive he could not live so, and invests his cash in stock which yields him seven per cent., and determines to do enough to pay his way, so that the interest shall be clear; now which of the two are the most likely to possess competence, if not actual wealth, at the end of ten years? Perhaps a majority at first thought would say, B. certainly; but we think differently, and imagine that the chances are altogether in favor of A., and these are some of the reasons for this opinion.

In the first place his occupation is favorable to health. The life of a farmer is one of labor, it is true; but labor, unless carried to excess, is far from being prejudicial to the body or the mind. Vigorous exercise, such is the law of our natures, is necessary to the full development of either our bodily or mental powers, and unless this necessity is forced upon us in part, we are apt to evade it, and we suffer in consequence. The maxim, that *every man naturally is as idle as he can be*, we do not dispute; acquired habits, induced by the necessity for exertion, are sufficient to account for any seeming exceptions to this rule. Hence the probability is, that A., having before his eyes the necessity of labor on his farm, will perform the labor, and reap the double benefit in his health and in his purse; while B., who cannot expect to feel that necessity, will of course be less active and industrious, will become less and less inclined to labor, and will eventually feel the effects of this disinclination in diminished health and decreasing profits.

Another reason why the prospects of A. are better than those of B. is to be found in the *habits* that personal industry is almost sure to create. Experience and observation both assure us, that the man who has any means of living beyond what depends on his own exertion, is very apt to acquire contemptuous ideas of economy, and whatever may be his original intentions, sooner or later finds himself trenching first on the interest of his capital, and then on the capital itself. There can be very few instances found in the country, where the sons of rich men have not diminished the inheritance received from their parents, and the examples are still more rare in which the second generation have not succeeded in scattering the descending property to the winds. A pride, as false as it is injurious, makes those who *can* live upon their money, dislike exertion, until this dislike becomes a habit, rarely shaken off, even after its effects are staring the individual in the face.

But the most sufficient reason of all why A. will succeed, while B. will probably fail, is found in the fact, that money invested in farming is far better than money at 7 per cent. This we think will be questioned by few who have been in the habit of observing what passes around them, or examining the reports made of particular farms which have from time to time appeared in the farming journals of the day. In all such reports it is evident, that after deducting the expense of working, a certain per cent. for the wear and tear, and the necessary repairs, and the interest of the capital employed, the remainder will be clear profits. The amount of this profit will depend on circumstances. The expense of working a grain farm will be greater than on a grazing farm, but the capital employed in stocking is less, and the profits usually much higher; the returns for labor are quicker, and the proceeds accumulate in a compound ratio.

There have been quite a number of farm reports given to the public through the agricultural journals, but we do not recollect one in which the expense of working was given with precision. The value of the products of the farm have been stated, and the reader has been left to form his own estimate of the amount to be deducted for the items of expense mentioned above, and in most cases the amount of capital employed has been left to conjecture. How then shall the actual expenditure of the farmer be estimated?—for unless this can be done with an approximation to accuracy, it is evident the clear profits of a farm can not be known.

We have been convinced by observation and experience, and by estimates made with as much care as possible, that one-third of the proceeds of a farm will amply suffice to cover all the ordinary expenditures, or in other words will pay for working, keep the farm in repair, and replace the interest on the capital. We are sustained in this position by a communication from Dr. Beekman, the Secretary of the State Ag. So., addressed to the editor of the Farmers' Register, Richmond, Va., in which he states, that except in extraordinary cases, one-third of the products will meet all expenses, leaving two-thirds as profit.

Mr. S. T. Vary of Kinderhook, made a report of his farm for the Cultivator, in which he estimates the proceeds from 145 acres of land at $2,285. Deduct one-third of this, and there is left $1,524, which is the interest of $21,772; Mr. Vary did not state his capital or the value of his land, but the profits would pay the interest on 145 acres at $150 an acre—probably more than double its actual price.

Mr. Carter, of Champion, Jefferson county, has furnished Judge Buel a farm report, which makes a total of $1,639 from 100 acres. Among the items is one not usually found on farms, viz: mulberry trees, and which to Mr. C. are quite a source of profit. This amount, less one third as expenses, &c. would leave $1,093 as profit, or the interest on a capital of $15,600, which would fix Mr. Carter's 100 acres at $156 dollars an acre—a price which would make the good farmers of Jefferson county open wide their eyes.

We have been furnished by a friend with two farm reports, which, though more full than the foregoing, as they state the capital employed, are still deficient in not giving an accurate account of the expenses of cultivation. The first report is from a farm on which 86 acres are under cultivation, and the capital, including farm and stock, is estimated at 4,500 dollars. The proceeds of this farm are given as foliows:

Wheat,	$160	Wool,	$112
Barley,	111	Sheep,	24
Oats,	350	Dairy,	50
Hay,	240	Beef,	80
Peas,	40	Grass Seed,	35
Pork,	150		
Potatoes,	40		$1,442
Ruta Baga,	50		

Making a total of $1,442, after leaving many minor sources of profit out of the account, such as two or three acres of poor corn, and other things of which the actual value was not ascertained. The crop of wheat on this farm was reduced at least two thirds by the severe winter, yet after deducting one-third of the whole, a profit of $962 is left. This sum would be worth the interest of $13,742; or in other words, the capital in this case pays an interest of twenty-one per cent. The cultivated land of this farm at legal interest would be worth 159 dollars an acre.

The other report is from a small farm, forty acres under cultivation, and the capital in farm and stock estimated at $1,600. The following is the list of the items with their value; and it should be added that the report is for 1835, when farm produce, as will be seen from the prices, was from ten to twenty per cent. below its present value.

Oats, 310 bushels,	44 cts	$135 62
Potatoes, 340,	25	85 00
Ruta baga, 240,	25	60 00
Buckwheat, 24,	50	12 00
Corn, 100,	50	50 00
8 pigs,	$2,00	16 00
15 lambs,	1,00	15 00
20 tons hay,	6,00	120 00
1 colt,	20,00	20 00
Cheese, 11 cwt. at	07	77 00
Butter, 605 lbs	15	90 75
Eggs, 25 doz	12	3 12
Beef, 16 cwt	3,50	56 00
Pork, 8 "	5 00	40 00
Wool, 80 lbs	50	40 00
Grass seed,		6 00
Peas, 50 bush	50	25 00
		$851 49

Deduct as before one-third from the above total, and we have $567,66, as the profits of forty acres. This would be the interest of $8,100, or on the value of 40 acres at $200 per acre. This farm pays 35 per cent. on the capital at the above estimates of expense and profit, a fact which goes far to prove the conclusion often advanced in this journal, that small farms yield a greater profit than large ones, as they are in general much better cultivated.

But it is very possible some will contend that one-third of the products will only pay for cultivation and repairs, and that the interest of the capital employed should still

be deducted in order to give a correct view of the comparative profits of A. and B. We will do this, and it will be seen that the farm which is estimated at $4,500 pays 14 per cent. on the capital, and the one estimated at $1,600, twenty-eight per cent. on the sum invested. These two reports have not been given because there was any thing extraordinary in the amount of their products; on the contrary we imagine there are few good farms which might not equal or exceed them; our object has been to call the attention of farmers to a proper estimate of their advantages, and show that money might be safely and profitably invested in the business of cultivating the soil.

Discovery in Natural History.

The discoveries made by the north-western expeditions sent out by the Russian and English governments, have added another to the great mass of facts already accumulated, which go to prove that the climate of the northern parts of the globe has undergone material changes since the earth was covered with animals. The horse has been imported into America from the eastern continent, and has spread as far as Europeans or their descendants have settled, but was entirely unknown as a native of this continent, either in the northern or southern part. At the late meeting of the "British Association," it was stated by Mr. Richardson, one of the scientific men who have accompanied these expeditions, that at Kotzebues Sound, large quantities *of fossil bones* belonging to the horse had been discovered; thus proving the native residence of the horse on this continent at some earlier period of the earth's existence, and in a degree of latitude where the horse would now, from the long continued snow and ice, be unable to obtain a subsistence.

From the Maine Farmer.

Profits of Cow Keeping.

Mr. Holmes—No branch of husbandry is more profitable than the keeping of cows, if properly managed. We have but few farmers in the state of Maine who make great profits by the dairy. Many farmers among us are solicitous to improve their breeds of cows, and some raise considerable quanties of good roots, with which to feed them during the winter. This is all very good, so far; but what is the treatment of cows during the summer season —the time when all, or nearly all, the profits are obtained? Cows kept in dry, short pastures, in summer, will not be profitable to their owner, however much ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, or carrots have been fed out to them during the winter. I believe it to be a fact, that cows generally, (some few exceptions,) are shamefully stinted in their food during the summer, in our state, notwithstanding our grazing lands are excellent.

I believe that the most profitable mode of keeping cows through the summer is by soiling, or feeding them with grass in the barn or yard. This may frighten some farmers, and excite the ridicule of others; but I think it will be granted that he is the best farmer who realizes the greatest number of dollars and cents, from a given quantity of land, with the least amount of labor. Many farmers pride themselves on raising great crops; and 100 bushels of Indian corn have been raised on a single acre. This is a great profit, but I believe that three thousand bushels of ruta baga may be as cheaply raised, take one year with another, as 100 bushels of corn. Three thousand bushels of ruta baga will give about a bushel and a half a day, each, to six cows throughout the whole year. It is easy enough to see that cows fed in this way will be in excellent condition, and yield immense quantities of butter and cheese.

The method of soiling as described by Dr. Dean, was to feed cows with new mown grass: an acre of rich ground, he says, will summer a number of cows. A little hay or grass will indeed be necessary at all times of year, but I believe roots should be raised in great abundance, and be made the chief article for feeding milch cows throughout the year as far as practicable. Cows do not generally yield great quantities of milk till June; but by supplying them liberally with roots they may be made to yield as much milk in March, April and May, as any part of the year. Farmers whose cows calve early, and who have an abundance of roots, may make prodigious quantities of butter and cheese early in the spring. But how shall the farmer contrive to have a constant supply of roots throughout the summer and until early root crops are ripe enough for use? This is a question of immense importance.

Ruta baga will keep well till July, and is it not possible that by some kind of management, this root may be preserved in good condition nearly or quite through the summer? We have an account of an Englishman who buried some potatoes deep in the earth, so deep that their vegetation was prevented, and the potatoes when kept two or three years, were of as good flavor and quality as when first ripe. It is believed that potatoes may be kept through the summer without sprouting in a common ice cellar. It has been contended that potatoes will not sprout where ice will not melt. Chemists pretend to describe the means which nature employs in the process of vegetating or sprouting. Cannot chemistry tell us how some of those means can be withheld, or so managed as to prevent, or at least retard, the sprouting of vegetables? Would not a summer cellar, made air tight, answer our purpose? Air is necessary in the process of vegetation, and if we exclude air from vegetables will they sprout? Cannot Yankee ingenuity devise some scheme to prevent vegetables from sprouting during summer? It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising farmers will try various experiments on this subject, as the accomplishment of the object above named, would be of immense advantage to every farmer who cultivates roots. If it should be impracticable to preserve roots in good condition throughout the whole summer, I believe that if our farmers practice soiling, they will realize an ample profit by their cows. At the worst, the farmer may have a constant supply of roots for his cows, except about six weeks, from the first of July till the latter part of August, and during this short period he may supply his cows with other food. A steam boiler is of immense advantage to every farmer who cultivates roots. Dr. Dean says that a steam boiler is made by setting a kettle holding 12 gallons or more in a furnace made of brick or stone, and over this a hogshead with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes. With such a steam-boiler a farmer may cook the food for his milch cows with very little fuel and with very little labor.

It is said boiled or steamed clover hay will serve to keep swine through the winter, and may not this article help to support milch cows when the other kinds of food are scarce?

Farmers in Europe and in this country have practiced soiling their cattle during summer, and those who have had great experience in this mode of summering, have declared it to be a much cheaper and more profitable mode than grazing.

Much has been said and written of late years in regard to the great profits of root culture, but the farmer who keeps a poor breed of cattle, sheep and swine, and whose cows in summer range in a dry, short pasture, will never realize great wealth, however great his advantages may be in other respects.

The practice of soiling cows in our state, would certainly make a great saving of land, and of course it would give to farmers a larger pasture for sheep —more land could be spared for the culture of wheat —and last, not least, more land could be spared for the cultivation of mulberry trees.

Immense quantities of manure could be made, especially by those farmers who are not afraid of a little labor in hauling muck, loam, and other materials calculated to absorb the urine of animals, which is most commonly entirely lost.

Our climate is extremely well calculated to keep butter and cheese in an excellent condition.

The state of Maine may be the first dairy country upon earth—our butter and cheese might be of such quality that it would be eagerly sought after throughout the United States and the British Provinces—our farmers might easily acquire wealth and independence, if there was a little more Enterprise.

R.

Rumford, March, 1837.

Stall Feeding vs. Yarding.

M. Chapman, of Linwood farm, Rhinebeck, has also sent us a communication in reply to A. B. C. against stall feeding. He gives it as his opinion, matured by thirty years' experience on both continents, that cattle will fatten with greater facility, and less expense, in the stall than in the yard. He says stables should be well ventilated, and frequently cleaned and well littered; and that the cattle should be regularly fed and watered. In laying on fat, he thinks a moderate degree of warmth, so as to cause a slight perspiration, and a variety of feed, contribute essentially to this object. He stables all his cattle, except the year olds. The manure is deposited in piles at the stable doors, and every few days removed to the fields where it is to be used for summer crops, and deposited in long heaps.—*Cult.*

From the Farmers' Register.

Directions for the Cultivation of Watermelons and Canteloupes.

February 25th, 1837.

Enclosed I send you memoranda for the management of watermelons and canteloupes, by a gentleman who, in 43 degrees of north latitude, frequently raises melons weighing from thirty to forty pounds. If the same pains were taken in the south, how fine and large we might grow our melons.

Your obt. serv't, —— ——.

Holes, 2 feet diameter, 20 inches deep, filled 1 foot with garden rubbish and unrotted manures, beat down hard, and watered, (two or three buckets full,) then filled to the top with rich soil: on this spread an inch of fine compost or well rotted manure, compact, but not hard. Stick the seeds—(say twenty or thirty to a hill,)—the upper end of the seed to be a little below the surface of the compost; brush over the hill with the hand so as to fill the holes made by the fingers; then cover the hill with an inch of clear *sand*, often watered. In Alabama, I should think grass turf, (the grass side down,) would be a good filling for the 12 inches.

Hills, 10 feet apart, 2, 3, and at most, 4 plants only to remain in a hill, and standing apart from each other: thinned by the time the plants have 6 leaves.

If the season be dry, dig down by the side of the hills nearly as deep as the bottom of the holes, and put in a bucket or two of water—filling the hole after the water is absorbed: as soon as the yellow bug is gone, take away the sand and supply its place with soil. This is all that can be done in the hill.

When the plant has six leaves, take off the center shoot with the point of a sharp penknife, and when the lateral shoots are six inches long, take off all but three: when these begin to fall to the ground, secure them down with cross sticks; and as they advance, spade up the ground foot deep in advance of the vines.

Once in every 3 or 4 feet, put a shovel full of soil on a leaf joint of the vine, (not covering up the leaf,) and press it down gently with the foot on both sides of the leaf: if this is kept moist it will take root. The ends of the vines to be kept to the ground by cross sticks.

Let the vines spread from the hills so as to cover the whole ground.

If the side branches of the main vines are inclined to head up, and not to keep to the ground, take them off, say a foot from the main vine.

All pruning to be done in the middle of the day when the sun shines.

Let no melon set within 4 or 5 feet from the root; and then only one on a lateral branch, three to a plant. Let the vine run on as far as it will—keeping it to the ground: permit no melon to grow that is deformed: pull off no male blossoms.

When the melon is nearly to its size, others may be permitted to set on the same vine, and a second crop raised. I should think the vines might be made to grow from 20 to 30 feet long.

Great care should be taken that the vines are not moved or trod upon.

The *early* but *small* melons.—Let the melon set at the 2d or 3rd leaf-joint from the root, and take the vine off two joints beyond the melons.

To increase the number of canteloupes.—Take off all the melons that set within two feet of the roots.

These may be planted 6 feet apart, 4 to the hill, and require no particular attention.

Sand on the hills is one of the best preventives against the yellow bug, though not entirely a preventive.

It is useful to plant pumpkin or squash seeds near

the hills for the bugs—taking care to pull them up as soon as the bugs are gone.

Canteloupes should not be planted nearer than 20 yards to muskmelons or cucumbers.

To improve your seed, save none but from the very best melons.

Keep a record if you wish to know certainly the results.

Cabbages.

The following articles on the Cabbage tribe are selected from the Catalogue of the New England Seed Store, Boston.

Cabbage.—The cabbage is a biennial plant, a wholesome and agreeable food when boiled. From the cabbage the preparation called Sour Krout is made; this is a preparation by chopping the heads very fine, and strewing it in layers in a barrel, with alternately a handful of salt mixed with a few caraway seeds, till the barrel is filled. A heavy weight is next to be placed on the mass, and a fermentation soon commences. After this has subsided, the weight is removed and the barrel is headed for use. This preparation is highly relished by those accustomed to it, when boiled with beef. It is a powerful antiscorbutic, and should form an article in the sea-stores of all ships sailing on distant voyages. Cabbages set in spring produce excellent sprouts.

The Red Dutch is used for pickling. It is first salted forty-eight hours, then pickled in vinegar. The large Scotch and Drumhead are the most profitable kinds to raise for cattle. E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, raised in 1821, on an acre of ground, forty-four tons.

The Savoy are highly prized and deemed nearly equal to cauliflowers. For a very early crop, some recommend to sow in September, three inches asunder every way, to protect the young plants by a frame during winter, and set them in May. But generally they are sown in March, in a hot-bed, and transplanted in May. For late cabbages, sow in May, and stamp the ground hard. Transplant into a very rich and highly prepared soil, the smaller kinds in rows two feet apart, and two feet distance in the row. The larger kinds, three feet asunder each way, and hoe them frequently.

Cauliflower.—These should be sown late in August and September for early ones next spring—In April or May for late—treated generally like cabbages—should be transplanted three feet apart, in a very rich and rather a moist loam; a rich soil is indispensable for their successful culture. In order to blanch them handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the *Broccoli*, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plants, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favorite in Europe. Dr. Johnson observed—"*Of all the flowers of the garden, give me the cauliflower.*"

Borecole.—A species of the Kale or Cabbage tribe. Loudon says, it has an open head with wrinkled or curled leaves and is of a peculiar hardy constitution. The crown or center, after being duly ameliorated by frost, is cut out and boiled; it is extremely tender, sweet and delicate. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring, plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts. Sow the seeds in April and May, and cultivate the same as in cabbages.

Broccoli.—The plant is biennial, and one of the richest luxuries of the garden, much resembling the cauliflower; the heads are boiled and eaten with the gravy of meat or melted butter.

The Portsmouth, according to Lindley, sometimes with skilful cultivation frequently measures three feet in circumference. The large Purple Cape is very fine. M'Leod, in England, raises the Cape Broccoli in a very superior manner without transplanting. He sows in rows two feet asunder, at two feet distance in the row, after treading the ground very hard. Three or four seeds are placed in a hill, but finally one plant only is left. He hoes frequently and shallow, and earths them up but once. Sow in April or May, in a very rich soil. They will flower from August to September. If any late plants do not flower before hard frosts, put them in a warm cellar and they will flower towards spring.

Brussels Sprouts.—A plant of the Cabbage tribe, rising from three to four feet high with heads issuing from the base of the leaves like small cabbages, an inch or two in diameter. These are very tender and delicate when boiled, after being ameliorated by frosts. In the spring they yield abundance of fine sprouts. Sow in May and cultivate them like cabbages, protecting them in winter.

How to Improve a Poor Farm.

Richard A. Leonard, of Middletown, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of his manner of improving a worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year; and we regret that from the great accumulation of matter on hand, we cannot give his letter in detail. We are obliged to content ourselves with a brief abstract of material facts.

Mr. Leonard came into possession of 90 acres of cultivated, but exhausted land, in May, 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to $550,-88; in 1834 the sales amounted to $718,05; in 1835 to $1,125,04; and in 1836, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, and the failure of most of his staple crops, to $1,166,13—thus more than doubling its products, by judicious management, in three years. His expense during the last year, for labor, dung and freight, amounted to $254,72—thus leaving him a nett profit on his farm, of $912,41—or more than $10 per acre per annum. We will quote Mr. L.'s statement of the means he adopted to thus double the fertility of his soil.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye, or twenty of corn per acre; and as I had no other income but what I could make upon this poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was in vain to attempt improvement without manure, so I contrived to get about 400 loads a year, 300 of which I made in the following manner. I have marl, though of very inferior quality. I cart about 100 loads of this into my barn yard, and by yarding my cattle upon it through the season, contrive to increase it to 200 loads. I also cart about 50 loads to my hog pen, on which I keep my hogs the year round. In this way I got 100 loads more, which is excellent for potatoes, corn, &c., and as my farm is situate near the bay, I obtain from New York, annually, from 50 to 75 loads of the best stable dung, at about one dollar per load on delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c. make up the 400 loads. By this treatment I find my land improve rapidly, and my income in like proportion. But I am sorry to say there are many farmers among us who are still pursuing the old land-killing system, scarcely making both ends meet. I might say something concerning the beneficial results of underdraining, and of lime as a manure; but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy example of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well managed, may be rendered more productive than many a good farm now is under bad management.—*Cult.*

A Mode of Producing two Crops of Grapes in one House, in one Year.

Loudon's October number of the Gardener's Magazine contains an account, by a correspondent, of his method of cultivating the grape, by which he obtains two crops in one year, and had not, for the space of five years, lost a single crop. He has but a limited quantity of glass, and that of the worst sort, being that he had used over his pine pits. He has a house 30 feet long, 16 feet rafters, 30 inches front glass, with eleven vines planted outside; five of which are excited for the spring crop, and six for the autumn crop. The five vines were turned out of the house in the middle of May, 1835. When the six vines for the late crop were introduced, those turning out were laid upon a flat trellis in front of the house, the wood being ripe at the end of July, at which time they were pruned upon the spur system. Each vine was divided at the entrance into the house, and formed into two principals, which are the full length of each of the rafters. In a week or so after pruning, the vines were covered, to keep them both cold and dark, until Oct. 26, when they were introduced into the house, and the six others placed in their situation. These six had been introduced in the middle of May, 1835, and had matured their crops, and ripened their wood. The other five had sprung their buds above an inch when put into the house, and were pruned with two stems, one vine being divided at its entrance into the house, and made into two principals, so that the rafters were completely furnished. The crop was 180 lbs., independently of what was cut for the table of Mr. Loudon's correspondent.

The five vines taken in on October 26, were immediately wrapt with coarse sacking and well moistened with cold spring water. The house was kept low, until every bud had sprung or swelled, when the sacking was released, and in a few days taken off. The buds all pushed vigorously, and were in full bloom by Christmas morning. The usual hot-house rules were followed afterwards; only keeping the house cool in the evenings. Instead of a high moist heat, a cool dry atmosphere is necessary. The fuel used was small coal made into the form of bricks with clay.—*Balt. Far.*

Sow Spring Wheat Late.

Reuben Wheeler, of Vergennes, Vt. having suffered the loss of his wheat crop by the grain worm, for several successive years, adopted the practice of sowing his spring wheat late, and has in this way had fine crops, while the early sown grain has been uniformly destroyed by the worm. The same practice has been adopted by his neighbors with the like success.

Cure for the Scab in Sheep.

Mr. Wheeler also writes us, that his flock was so afflicted with scab, that he lost one hundred, and his fleeces were diminished 11 cents per pound in consequence of the diseased state of the animals. He cured them of disease, and restored his flock to fine condition, in which they still remain, by the following means. He boiled 8 lbs. tobacco in 8 pailsful water, down to 5 pailsful. To this he added five pailsful of weak ley from wood ashes, and one barrel of soft soap, and added soft water. Filling in part a half hogshead with the liquid, he dipped into it 350 sheep, liquid being added as required. The sheep were, as fast as they were dipped, placed in another tub, and the liquid pressed out of the fleeces with the hands. The wash cleanses the skin from all scurf, kills the lice and ticks, promotes perspiration, and greatly facilitates the growth of the fleece and the health of the animal. There is no doubt of the utility of any application that destroys lice and ticks, and fits the skin, by thoroughly cleansing it, to perform its all-important functions.

Cure for Slabbering in Horses.

Thomas Paine, of Paine's Hollow, recommends that when horses slabber, on being pastured in clover, they be turned into dry, or old pasture, or fed with hay or oats.

To Destroy St. Johnswort.

Mr. Paine advises us, that he has fully succeeded in destroying this noxious plant, by cutting and burning the plants, thus destroying the seed, and then dressing the grounds with a good coat of plaster. The effect of this mode of treatment was, that where there was but little grass before, he obtained a heavy crop, and there was scarcely a stock of the St. Johnswort to be seen. He advised sowing plaster early.—*Cultivator.*

Bounty on Wheat.

A late act of the Legislature of Maine, gives a bounty of *two dollars* to the person who raises 20 bushels of well cleaned wheat, and six cents per bushel for all over thirty bushels. This is good encouragement, and we hope it will be the means of arousing our farmers to do their best.

With our natural advantages, seconded by industry and enterprise, with improvements that are making in the introduction of valuable kinds of seed, new methods of culture and new machines for threshing, winnowing and cleansing grain, and with the spur to action now giving by the bounty, we believe that every farmer among us will endeavor to excel in raising wheat, and we shall no longer pay millions to other states for breadstuff, and use foreign grain raised in a climate less congenial to its growth than our own.—*Yankee Far.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Questions respecting the Economy of Cutting up corn—topping cornstalks should not be practiced.

It has we think been sufficiently ascertained, that when corn is injured by an early frost, cutting it up contributes nothing to its relief, and nothing to its subsequent improvement. It is we think better, in such cases, not to molest it, for unless the frost be a very deadly one, the corn will still derive nutriment from the stalks and leaves. There is another question related to this, which we think merits the attention of agriculturists. The question is this: Is it, in general, good practice to cut up corn at all, or to cut up the stalks while the ears are attached to them? We are not for war, and if we were disposed to answer this question in the negative, we should scarcely dare do it, knowing as we do that this would bring us into conflict with almost universal opinion. We will, however, suggest certain considerations, and leave the question to be adjudicated and settled by our readers.

1. Cutting up corn at any time before the leaves are fully dead, does undoubtedly injure the crop in some degree, affecting it probably both as to quantity and quality.

2. When corn is cut up, and the stalks secured in the best manner they can be, it rarely fails that some of them get down, and thus both the corn and stalks are damaged by exposure to the weather. If it were not so, the large butts and stems of the stalks are of little value for fodder, for no sort of stock will eat them, unless compelled to it by dire starvation.

3. If the stalks be left standing in the field, cattle will consume quite as great a portion of them in the field after the corn is gathered, as they would if they had been cut and gathered to the barn.

4. As materials for dung, stalks cannot be disposed of to better advantage than to be allowed to remain where they grew, and there be mixed with the soil, as is usually done by subsequent tillage.

5. Cutting up and securing a well grown crop of corn, is a heavy and toilsome labor, involving, together with the subsequent ingathering of the stalks, no trifling item of expense.

If these things be true, is it, in general, good practice to cut up corn at all? In times of threatened scarcity of winter feed for stock, it may be, and probably is, wise and prudent to do it. It may too be profitable to do it, in the vicinity of cities and large villages, where fodder commands high prices.

In agitating the question thus far, we have supposed that the stalks, if they were cut and gathered to the barn, were to be given to stock, without further cutting, or any other preparation. In the case of farmers who have good cutting machines, and intend by cutting to prepare their stalks for the use of animals, the question may assume an entirely varied aspect.

With a few occasional exceptions, our practice for several years has been, to let our corn remain unmolested, until the time of harvesting it. Sometimes we have cut up and gathered the stalks, after the corn had been separated from them. This, when corn is harvested early, can be done to advantage, and if cutting be practiced at all, we think this is the better way. More generally we have left our stalks to be depastured in the field where they grew.

The advantages of practicing as we have done, are supposed to consist, 1st. In a greater quantity and better quality of corn. 2d. In exemption from much toilsome and expensive labor. The only loss known to result from this practice, consists in the inferior quality of the stalks to be consumed as fodder. It does not appear that, as to quantity, there is any loss, for cattle will consume as great a portion of the stalks, while depasturing in the field, as they would if they had been cut, as is usually practiced, and given out in the barn yard. Neither does it appear that any thing is lost, in connection with the economy of manures. Or if there be any loss in this article, certainly it is very small.

We offer these remarks for the consideration of farmers. The question is are the advantages which, in ordinary cases, result from cutting up corn while yet in a state of imperfect maturity, sufficient to balance the damages which it does to the crop, and the expences of doing it?

Hitherto we have said nothing relative to the practice of topping cornstalks, which formerly prevailed almost universally, and prevails now to some extent. The economy of this practice has been the subject of so many experiments, and so much light in regard to it has of late been gained, and disseminated in the public journals, that it seems scarcely necessary to reagitate the subject. By many well conducted experiments, it has been proved most conclusively, that topping the stalks of corn, while so green as to be worth topping, essentially injures the crop, often causing a reduction equal to one-fifth of its value. Among enlightened farmers, the practice of topping has fallen into general disrepute, and as it is most clearly an unprofitable practice, it should be entirely abandoned.

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus, Feb. 1837.

Reply to the Queries of A. D.

MR. TUCKER—Your correspondent A. D. on the 77th page of the current volume, has made some inquiries on the subject of farming, to which the following may be considered in part an answer, should you deem it worthy an insertion, and nothing more satisfactory be offered.

To the first inquiry, what are the best kind of beans to raise for market? it may be answered at once, those that are white, or nearly so; and it fortunately happens that the common white field bean not only sells in market as well as any other, but is also quite as productive. In England the bean cultivated in fields is we believe most commonly the *Vica faba*, or what is here called the pole bean, or some of its varieties, while here the field bean is usually the *Phaseolus nanus*, or commoe bush bean. The varieties most commonly cultivated are the large and small white bush beans, and China dwarf. The two first are entirely white, and of course command the highest prices in market; the last has a small pink spot around the eye, and ripens earlier than the others. Beans are, at the price of two dollars, which is not more than their price for several years past, a profitable crop, and well worthy the attention of farmers. Beans do not require the richest soils.

The next query is—"Is it right for the male to go to his own young, and what will be the consequence?" Why more young undoubtedly; and if the dam is of good blood and qualities, and care is taken to select the best of the young to breed from, the race will be unimpaired. Some of the best breeds of cattle and sheep in England have been produced in this way, such as the South Downs and Devonshire by Mr. Bakewell; though in unskilful hands this breeding in-and-in, would most surely deteriorate any kind of animal, man himself not excluded.

The next, "How is plumbago to be prepared for blacking stoves, and what is the best mothod of applying it?" may be answered by saying, that lead of the best quality, called Mexican plumbago, may be purchased at the shops in small papers, and that it may be applied by mixing up a small quantity of it in a glass or glazed vessel in vinegar, strong beer, or milk, and applying it to a stove while the last is a little warm, and immediately polishing it down with a thick stiff brush, remembering that the harder it is rubbed the higher the luster will be. Vinegar, if used too strong, is apt to rust the iron, and give the stove a red or chocolate appearance when the plumbago is burned off, as it will be in time, where hot fires are kept.

The next query relates to bees, and the propriety of letting them fly out in warm days, and the consequence of keeping them close in a warm room until they can get their living in the spring. It should be remembered that during the cold weather of winter bees are in a torpid state, and of course eat nothing. After the temperature increases so that they are able to fly they must eat or starve; and, except that when they first fly out in the spring they are apt to fall on the snow or cold earth and perish, it matters little whether they are shut up or allowed to fly out. If kept in a warm room through the winter, they would probably eat up their honey and then starve. Bees do best when from the weather, or other causes, they do not resume their activity till a short period before they are able to get their living by flying abroad. All animals that become torpid may be kept a great length of time in that situation, if the temperature is such as to prevent their revivification; but once awake them by warmth and they must eat or die.

Will cattle or horses eat cut straw or hay without meal or some other kind of grain mixed with it, as well as they will the same without cutting? At first they probably would not; habit in an animal is nearly as imperative as it is in man. But when cattle are once accustomed to food prepared in this way they eat it freely; and careful experiment shows that the value of straw, hay or corn stalks, is increased nearly one-third by cutting. Cut straw, mixed with a small quantity of corn meal, and wet, we have found to be one of the most substantial kinds of horse feed in use.

We know nothing of the relative cost of cobble stone houses, compared with those of wood, brick or stone; this it is evident must depend on circumstances, such as the convenience and facility of obtaining the different materials.

"What is the best plough for land clear of stumps and stones?" There are a great variety of excellent ploughs manufactured in our country, and the same shop frequently turns out ploughs of different qualities, and we know of no one kind that are invariably good. Good smooth castings, well wooded, and a *good ploughman*, will usually make fair work in such soils as those mentioned by A. D.

What is the best work on domestic cookery, and where can it be had? For the common family, or the farmer, the Domestic Cookery of Mrs. Glass, is perhaps as good as any; the epicure, or gormand, will not be satisfied with any thing short of the Cook's Oracle, by Dr. Kitchener. These books may most likely be found at any of our large village bookstores—certainly at New York.

How should Lucern grass be cultivated? Lucern has long roots, and like the clovers requires deep and thorough ploughing before seeding. Chancellor Livingston, who introduced it into this country, found it to succeed well after a potatoe crop; but it may be sown either in broad cast or in drill—with a crop or without. Judge Buel recommends sowing broadcast, though he adds that drills, by enabling the cultivator to keep out grasses and weeds, promises the greatest permanency to the crop. If sown broadcast, two harrowings a year, one in the spring and the other in summer, should be given. If in drills it must be kept clear as other drill crops, by the hoe, cultivator, &c. The principal benefit of lucern is for soiling, or cutting green and feeding to cattle, as often as it will bear the scythe, which on good soils will be four or five times a year. On the soiling system, according to Chancellor Livingston, one acre will keep six cows through the growing season. "One of our farmers has kept eight cattle, two oxen and six cows, upon an acre of lucern, during the season, with an average of three or four acres of pasture." It may be sown in the spring, so soon as the ground is warm enough to germinate the seeds quickly, say the middle of May. It requires annual top-dressings of rotted manure, gypsum, or ashes; and well cleaned and manured, it will continue in vigor for ten years, when it may be ploughed in as clover, and with equal benefit to the soil. There are some sections of our country where lucern may be beneficially introduced for the purpose of soiling; but it may be questioned whether it is as well adapted to our climate as clover, or whether its general cultivation is practicable.

OBSERVER.

Stock in the Winter.

What is the expense of keeping stock through the winter? is a question frequently asked, and the correct solution of which is of consequence to the farmer. I have paid some attention to the subject, and am willing to allow my opinion to be laid before your readers. My hay has been cut and secured in such a manner that its quantity could be estimated with tolerable accuracy, and the manner of its distribution rather more than guessed

at. My horses have eat rather more than two tons each; oxen will eat about the same; cows a ton and a half; sheep require a ton to eight sheep, or twelve ton to a hundred; and calves will make way with about half a ton each. This I am aware is more than has been usually allowed, but I am confident it will be found rather under than over the quantity required where hay alone is used, and it is desired to bring the stock through in good order. Farmers by the use of other fodder, such as cornstalks, straw, &c., greatly reduce the quantity of hay fed, and where the materials are cut, a still further saving is effected. If horses are worked constantly during the winter, they must have at least thirty dollars worth of oats to a span, in addition to the hay. I am convinced that horses pay the least profit of any animal whatever in proportion to the cost of raising, and should be pleased to see sheep and cattle taking the place of those droves of straggling worthless colts that swarm on many farms. First rate horses will always command a good price; as the means of keeping at present are, ordinary horses are worse than nothing. Animals with us must be fed from the first of Nov. to the middle of April or later, and those which are the most valuable in every respect should alone be selected by the farmer as the subject of such expense. Let every one count the cost of his different animals, and determine for himself. A. B.

From the New England Farmer.

Silk and Sugar Beet Culture and Manufacture.

I send you some few notes relative to Silk and its culture, and the Sugar Beet. The progress making in both these branches in France and other countries at the present day, offers new encouragement. By continued perseverance, which is one of the most distinguishing traits of the American character, we have the assurance of perfect success, and in the end it is expected that these two branches will constitute to the northern and middle States of the Union, a mine of inexhaustible wealth.

The production of food and of clothing, are the two most important sources of wealth to a nation.

Silk and the Sugar Beet are the two all engrossing topics which have engaged the attention of the French nation of the present day, as I am assured by a letter of a very late date, from the most authentic source in that country. The stock of the Chinese mulberry is exhausted in the vicinty of Paris, and its price has risen to more than double what it was last year. Such has been the increased demand and reputation of this plant of late; and even the seed of the White mulberry commands at Paris, a price of 60 frances a pound. Of these facts I am very lately assured by the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, whom I consider the best authority in France.

Italy is advancing, though now in the rear, if we may believe all accounts. Aided as they are by the exertions of M. Bonafoux, they must advance in time. The silk culture, by the aid of the present enlightened Pacha, is also, from all accounts, making considerable advances in Egypt.

I shall endeavor to prove that the comparative high price of labor in America, offers no discouragement. The zeal and enterprise of our people will enable them to overcome all obstacles, the difference in the price of labor must be measured according to the amount of labor performed, and the talent and ingenuity which are brought into action.

The improved *power looms* for weaving silk of the most perfect construction, are of American invention. The experiment has since been tried in England, but with only partial success.—I have seen Gay's power looms at Nantucket for weaving plain silks, which can weave pongees at the rate of 2 1-2 inches in a minute, and of the most perfect manufacture. Ordinarily however, they seldom come up to this speed. A woman can tend two looms. The President of that company ("the Atlantic Silk Company,") to whom the public are greatly indebted for his unwearied perseverance, has lately assured me that their success in the manufacture, exceeds his most sanguine expectations.

Last summer S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. called on me—a gentleman of great intelligence and the strictest veracity—who owns a very large farm in a neighboring town, though principally he resides as a merchant in the city of New York. He appeared anxious that people should begin aright. On his farm he is setting out the mulberry on the hills, and from his extensive observations and knowledge of the silk business, in which he was constantly engaged during a residence of twenty two years in France, he is confident that the hills and uplands are best suited to the mulberry.—This confirms my previous statements. He observes to his certain knowledge, that in low grounds and near ponds and meadows, the leaves are liable to become spotted and mildewed, and if given to the insects the sure sources of disease.

These low grounds are moreover exposed to the destructive frosts of winter, and of summer, and are better adapted to the growth of the sugar beet.

He relates an account of the growth, progress, and profits of an orchard of mulberry trees, set out by a crape manufacturer, and a friend of his, of Lyons, at Fontaine, about 15 miles from Lyons, about the year 1807. He was invited by his friend to visit this plantation at its formation at that time. Here were 60 French acres, (about 75 English acres) just set out with mulberry trees at the rate of 200 trees to the French acre. Six years after, he was invited by his friend to visit this plantation again, and was then informed that he had just sold the leaves on the whole plantation for one franc for each tree, or about $2,000 for the whole, to the gatherers. These are another class, who come sometimes even from remote sections with their whole families in wagons, and well provided with the essential means of purchasing the leaves on the trees, and with every needful requisite for making silk; shantees or sheds however are usually provided by the owner, and special provision is made in the contract, that the leaves of the tip ends of the twigs shall always be preserved to retain the sap and preserve the vigor of the tree. About four years afterwards, by invitation, Mr. Wilder made another visit at this plantation from Lyons to Fontaine. The crop had at that precise time, just been sold on part of the plantation at three francs per tree. About seven years after, Mr. Wilder being again invited by his friend to visit the same plantation at the epoch of gathering the leaves, he found that the whole crop, from 10,000 trees had been sold to the gatherers, on the trees, for 5 francs per tree, or about $10,000 for the whole. And this plantation bid fair to produce an equal or superior amount of foliage for a long series of years.

It must be remarked however, that the price of leaves varies somewhat in different years, and is governed in some measure by the demand for silk. This amount of produce may be regarded as a great estate to the fortunate possessor, in a country like France, where a man may live independent and comfortable on one half the income which would be required in America or in England. It is stated that many of the English go to France, and especially to Paris, there to reside on account of the cheapness and economy of living.

Mr. Wilder states it also as a fact, which long experience has proved in France, that more pasture is produced beneath the shade of the mulberry trees, than in the open ground. All the reason for this, which I can assign is, that the roots of the mulberry tree strike downwards; other plants may therefore, with reason, grow well beneath its shade, especially those whose roots do not descend deep; besides the tree serves during summer to protect the surface from the scorching sun.

This mode of raising the mulberry tree is exceedingly simple, but evidently it is not that which is most approved at this day, either in France, in Turkey, in China, or in India. The system of raising them in hedge-rows, seems now the most of all approved. And even in Italy, at this day, M. Bonafoux, the director of the Royal Gardens at Turin, and the celebrated writer on silk, whose translated works are so well known with us, has recommended hedge-rows, and has made extensive experiments, and his authority I deem equally high as that of the celebrated Dandola, whose disciple he was, and especially as his writings are of a more recent and of a later date.

John P. Cushing, Esq., a gentleman who has resided many years in China, has stated that the most approved mode of cultivating the mulberry, as practiced in many parts of that ancient and extensive empire, consists in keeping them low by annual prunings, like plantations of Raspberries. This system has at a late date, attracted the attention of M. Bonafoux, and has been adopted in practice, and highly recommended by him. In an article which I find recorded in the Annales de l'Institut Royal Horticole de Fromont, vol. iii. p.p. 341 to 348, inclusive,—this celebrated writer and master of the art recommends the practice of raising mulberries in low plantations, and in close and compact order as in China, or as he terms it, in *prairies*. The Chinese mulberry, *morus multicaulis*, or as he terms it, *M. cuculata*, had early attracted his attention after its first introduction to France, from the peculiar luxuriance of its growth and produce, the extraordinary size of the leaves, and the facility with which they are gathered, and the promptitude with which they are renewed, the facility also, by which it is increased from layers and from cuttings. He adds, "we can say with assurance, that the mulberry of the Phillippines, [of China] is not more sensible to the cold of our countries, than the White mulberry." He then proceeds to state, that in the memorable winter of 1830, which was one of unexampled severity, the branches were indeed destroyed at their summit, as were also those of the common species; but they failed not to re-establish their growth in a short space of time.

M. Bonafoux speaking further of the merits of the new plant, proceeds to say: "The advantages being already stated, it remained only to examine how far the leaves possessed the qualities requisite for the nourishment of silkworms. I made therefore, two comparative experiments in the education of the silkworms, numbers and all circumstances in the two cases being equal. The worms fed constantly with the morus cuculata [*morus multicaulis*] consumed rather less in quantity than was consumed by the worms which were fed altogether with the murier blanc, [white mulberry] and I obtained from each, several thousands of cocoons, which offered no perceptible difference in regard to strength of fibre, fineness, or weight."

M. Bonafoux found that a journal of land of Piedmont, set out in close order, or in prairie, with 5000 cuttings of morus multicaulis, produced about 50 quintals of leaves in the second year, while it would have required, at least 100,000 plants of the white mulberry, of one or two years growth from seed, to produce the same quantity of food on the same ground. In the third year, the same plants on that same ground, produced him about 100 quintals of leaves, and he supposes that in a very short period after the quantity produced on the same journal of land, would be increased to 200 quintals, and that this might be the maximum. The *journal* of Piedmont is 100 *tables*, or about a third of a French *hectare*, or about 8-10 of an English acre. Thus, according to this calculation, an English acre would soon produce 25,000 lbs. of leaves, enough with the best management and the strictest economy in feeding and reeling, to produce 312 lbs. of silk. Again, the plan he proposes is to raise the plants from cuttings, the first year in close order. And in autumn, or early in the following spring he recommends to set the plants in rows 2 or 3 feet asunder, and a foot and a half distant in the row. And he moreover, particularly directs to set the plants 8 or 10 inches deep at least, as thus they will throw out new and more abundant and numerous roots one very side.

These plants are shortened down to near the surface of the ground early in spring, to make them throw up new and numerous shoots of the most luxuriant growth, 5 to 7 feet. The ground during the summer to be kept cultivated, and the plants in the spring to be annually pruned down. M. Bonafoux recommends cuttings of 5 or 6 inches, each furnished with 3 or 4 eyes. In this he is right, as cuttings of this length are sure to live. Usually with us, but 2 eyes are left to each cutting, from motives of economy; but when an early and severe drouth occurs, and before the cuttings have time to take root, the danger of a total loss by reason of the short cuttings becomes great except only in moist grounds.

After being cultivated in this mode for 15 or 20 years, he has recommended to take up the plantation, to clear the ground of all roots, and to cultivate with vegetables for one or more years, new plantations being formed in the meantime.

Among the advantages enumerated by him, which this mode promises to cultivators, and especially

when they employ the new mulberry, *morus multicaulis*, in preference to the white mulberry, are the following: 1. The winds have less power or action on the trees. 2. A less depth of soil is requisite than is required for standard trees. 3. Women and children may collect the leaves without danger, and with much greater facility and promptitude than from large trees. 4. The vegetation of the mulberries will be earlier in the prairies, and by reason of this the worms may complete their labors before the greatest heats of summer. 5. The absence or scarcity of fruit will facilitate the gathering of the leaves which will not be soiled, to the injury of the insects when consumed, or by causing fermentation in the litter. 6. This early vegetation of the mulberries, and the promptitude with which their foliage is renewed, may render it possible to make two successive crops in a year, without a sensibly injuring the vigor of the plant, which will again recover a new crop of leaves before winter.

In fine this culture offers at the same time an increase of production; diminution of expense; economy of land; and to all these and other advantages which M. Bonafoux has enumerated, I also will add, that the economy in time is another very important consideration, as the plantations in this mode are sooner rendered productive, than from trees at an extended distance. Thus the prolonged and expensive outlay is saved, and the tedious cultivation of many long years.

With regard to the White mulberry, I will suggest the opinion that only one crop of leaves can probably be gathered in our climate in a season, its growth being slow, a second crop would too much exhaust the tree, but in warmer climates as in Tuscany, two crops may be obtained even from that tree in the same season. As to the Osage Orange, I have urged last summer on some at Philadelphia, that trials should be made of the leaves, by feeding the silkworms exclusively on them alone, throughout their various mutations. But though I understand that the worms eat them with avidity, they were not fed with them exclusively, and I cannot yet learn that the decisive experiment has been fairly tried. The tree seems perfectly hardy on my hill, where it has stood uninjured and unprotected during 8 years. Yet though I believe it to be full as hardy as the mulberry, I am informed on the best authority, that in the valley of the North river and at Albany, and in the same latitude as with us, that the maclura or Osage Orange is almost invariably destroyed down every winter, as are also some other hardy trees; a proof that that climate during winter is very different from ours. That climate however, must be equally as well suited as ours to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

The progress of Italy, as I before stated, is slow in every advancement. Their country is old and their people still wedded to old customs, and badly governed by a combination of temporal and spirtual rulers; their people harrassed and oppressed and discouraged, need only a new and more thoroughly regeneration. Though the daily wages of labor, are far less in Italy, than they are in our own country, still it must be admitted that the spirit by which alone, man is inspired to the most heroic labors, is wanting there. Thus in Piedmont, according to Dr Lardne, and where the original throwing machines for silk were first invented in former centuries, they are still content if the spindles to their machines do but revolve from 300 to 400 times in a minute. It was the same of late in France. But now those of the British in their throwing machines revolve 1800 times a minute; and will revolve and work well at 3000 in the same space of time. And lately, Ritson has made them revolve 4000 times. Now let us look at the still greater improvements of America. Our spindles for spinning cotton, which work on the same principle as the spindles of the throwing machines of Piedmont, are made to revolve, working well, at the rate of about 5000 times in a minute. And the following important evidence has been kindly furnished me by Dr. Hobbs, the agent of the Waltham manufacturing Company. Twenty years ago, the Waltham factory put out all their cotton yarn to weave in private families; and the price they then paid for weaving No. 14 cotton yarn into cloth, 37 1-2 inches wide, was from 8 to 12 cents a yard, which is fully equal to the average price which the same goods have sold for the last five years. Now by improvements in the *power looms*, the cloth of the same kind and quality is wove for 3-8 of a cent a yard; and a girl will tend two looms and occasionally three, and each loom will weave of this same quality of cloth, from 40 to 45 yards in a day of 12 hours. The improvements in spinning at these factories are even as great at this day, and far before all other times and countries. A girl now tends 256 spindles, which will spin 1,300,000 yards of No. 14 yarn in a day of 12 hours, (equal to about 733 miles) which is equal to 1548 hanks, or 110 lbs. To do this 20 years ago in a day of 12 hours on hand machines would have required 500 girls. Now not only in manufactures of cotton, but in many other articles of manufacture, we are able, quality considred, to undersell not only Britain, but any other nations, even in their own markets.

It has been remarked by the Baron Charles Dupin, who is deemed high authority for his sagacity and distinguished researches into all subjects connected with questions of commercial and political interest; that in all the most important branches of manufacture, a superiority the most decided, has been attained by those people with whom labor bears a higher price than with their rivals. He instances in proof, the cotton manufactures of England, which are afforded both cheaper, and of better quality, than by any other people of Europe, although the price of labor is dearer in Great Britain than in any other country of the eastern world. Also, he instances the manufacture of linens in which the Dutch and the Belgians surpass and undersell the Bretons, ulthough the price of labor is higher in Holland and in Belgium than in Britany. Furthermore, he has also shewn, that in production of fine woollens, France surpasses and undersells Spain, although the price of labor is higher in France than in the latter kingdom.

The striking superiorty in these instances, is ascribed by him to higher attainments in mechanical knowledge and enterprise.

On a careful investigation, it will usually be found that the apparent difference in the price of labor between different countries, is rather nominal than real; and that in those countries where labor is higher in regard to price, there the greatest encouragement is always offered for the exercise of the ingenuity of man, in curtailing and diminishing its amount in every possible mode.—Sufficient and ample evidence of this important fact is taking place daily, and before our own eyes, and in our own country.

Respectfully your friend
And humble servant,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, March 17, 1837.

Horses, their Diseases, and Curative.

LOSS OF APPETITE.—There are various causes, mediate and immediate, which tend to deprive these noble animals of their appetite, and while by early attention to the first indication of the effect having been produced, the evil may be remedied before any serious ill consequences are produced, if neglected, a condition of the stomach may be brought about that will defy the efficacy of all appliances.

On the first symptom appearing that your horse does not consume his usual quantity of food, means should be resorted to restore the stomach to its proper functions. All work horses, which are necessarily fed on coarse food, require purgatives on each return of spring: like the human being they become tired of the same kind of meat, and require *change*. Again, their mangers require periodical cleansing, for it stands to reason that from long neglect, an accumulation of matter offensive to their sense of smell must adhere to them, which by the action of the confined air of the stable, will ultimately prove injurious. Would it not be well, then, at proper periods to cause purifications to be made? This could readily be effected by washing the troughs thoroughly four or five times a year with strong wood-ley or lime water.

But to proceed to the remedies for the loss of appetite.

As soon as you discover that your horse does not eat his food, you should lose no time in treating him. If he appears feverish, he should be freely bled, after which, dissolve a quarter of an ounce of *Assafœtida*, 1 table spoonful of salt, in a quart of sassairas tea, to be given at a drench.

The following day dissolve a pound of Glauber salts in a quart of warm water, and give this as a drench.

After this has thoroughly acted, a handful of mustard seed should be mixed in his food for a few days, when his appetite will be most generally restored.

A table spoonful of powdered antimony, given two nights in succession, will serve as an excellent tonic, and seldom fail in restoring the appetite.

While your horse is taking these restoratives, he should be tempted to eat, by being given warm and generous messes, in small quantities at a time, and often.

Diarrhea or purging.—To cure this disease, take quarter of an ounce of pulverized *Rosin*, *castle soap* 5 drachms, succhorine aloes 6 do., mix the whole into a ball and give it to your horse.

Should this prove inefficient, give him a ball compounded as follows:

Antimony 2 drachms, *opium* 1 drachm, *powdered ginger* 4 drachms; mix the whole in honey or syrup of any kind, and give it to him in a ball.

Should your stable not be a tight one, while under the operation of the last medicine, he should be kept warm, by throwing a blanket over him.

Bots or Grubs.—Take 1 pint *new milk*, 1 pint of *molasses;* mix them and drench the horse with it warm. In an hour afterwards give him 2 tablespoonfuls of *copperas*, dissolved in a pint of warm water. In about half an hour, repeat the dose.

In an hour afterwards, drench him with a pint of linseed or fish oil, or any other purgative, that may be convenient, which will act promptly.

Should he not void the worms after this treatment, you may give him a quart of strong brine in drench.

A pint of the strong decoction of tobacco, has been known to destroy the bots when most other medicines have failed; but you must observe, that always after giving vermifuges, you must succeed them by an active purge.—*Balt. Farmer.*

Breathing of Vegetables.

M. Dutrochet, distinguished in the scientific world for his able experiments on vegetable physiology, has recently laid some very interesting information on this subject before the French Academy of Sciences. The results of his experiments are that vegetables breathe like animals—that the oxygen produced by the leaves under the influence of light is first poured into the pneumatic cavities, and escapes to the outer surface by means of the tracheæ, the orifices of which are situated in the stem, and on the leaves. Most of the aquatic plants have their orifices so contrived as not to be entirely closed when in contact with water; but few are without their mouth, and then the oxygen is crowded into the pneumaic canals of the stalks, and from thence is pressed into the stem, which accounts for the enormous quantity of water contained in some of the aquatic plants. The direct and healthy manner of breathing in vegetables, consists in the production of oxygen under the influence of light: hence it is darkness is unfavorable to vegetable life, and injures the durability of the plant.

Marl.

It would be well if ever cultivator was aware of the important fact, that whoever finds marl, finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature; proper for all soils and all crops. Marl is usually found under moss or peat, in low, sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as those insects bring up small pieces of shell from their holes. It may be known by the application of a mineral acid, and even good vinegar will cause an effervescence.

"To find the composition of a marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask; place them in a scale and let them be balanced: then reduce a few ounces of this dry marl to power; and let this powder be carefully weighed, and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no farther effervescence is perceived. Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed, by which the quantity projected will be known. Let the balance then be restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected

and that requisite to restore the balance, will show the weight of air lost during the effervescence. [That air proceeds from calcareous earth alone, which contains forty-four per cent, of this carbonic acid air. Suppose five hundred grains of marl lose forty-four grains by the escape of air, then that marl contained one hundred grains, or one fifth part of the whole weight of lime stone.—T. G. F.] If the loss amount to twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the quantity of marl projected, the marl essayed is calcareous, or marl rich in calcareous earth. Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only eight or ten per cent. of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same proportion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick."—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

The Pitcher-Plant.

There is not, perhaps, among the numerous examples that occur of the provident economy of nature, in the vegetable part of the creation, a more remarkable contrivance adapted to circumstances, and of means suited to the end, than what is evidently displayed in a plant which is commonly met with in Ceylon, and other islands of the east, and which has obtained the appropriate name of the Pitcher-plant. Being the inhabitant of a tropical climate, and found on the most dry and stony situations, nature has furnished it with the means of an ample supply of moisture, without which it would have withered and perished. To the footstalk of each leaf, near the base, is attached a kind of bag, shaped like a pitcher, of the same consistence and color as the leaf in the early state of its growth, but changing with age to a reddish purple. It is girt round with an oblique band or hoop, and covered with a lid neatly fitted, and movable on a kind of hinge or strong fibre, which passing over the handle, connects the vessel with the leaf. By the shrinking or contracting of this fiber the lid is drawn open whenever the weather is showery, or dews fall, which would appear to be just the contrary of what usually happens in nature, though the contraction probably is caused by the hot and dry atmosphere, and the expansion does not take place till the moisture has fallen and saturated the pitcher. When this is the case the cover falls down, and it closes so firmly as to prevent any evaporation from taking place. The water having gradually absorbed through the handle into the footstalk of the leaf, gives vigor to the leaf itself, and sustenance to the plant. As soon as the pitchers are exhausted, the lids are again open, to admit whatever moisture may fall; and when the plant has produced its seed, and the dry season fairly sets in, it withers with all the covers of the pitchers standing open.—*Barrow's Cochin China.*

COOKERY.

A Sucking Pig is in good order for the slit when about three weeks old. It looses part of its goodness every hour after it is killed. If not quite fresh, no art can make the crackling crisp. It requires very careful roasting. The ends must have more fire than the middle;—for this purpose, is contrived an iron to hang before the middle part, called a pig-iron. If you have not this, use a common flat-iron, or keep the fire fiercest at the two ends. For the stuffing, take of the crumb of a stale loaf of bread about five ounces; rub it fine; mince fine a handful of sage, and a large onion; mix these together, with an egg, some pepper and salt, and a bit of butter the size of an egg; fill the belly of the pig with this; lay it to the fire, and baste it with a little butter put in the dripping. When you first lay the pig before the fire, rub it all over with fresh butter; ten minutes after, and the skin cooks dry, dredge it well with flour all over; let it remain on an hour, then rub it off with a soft cloth. Send up with the pig, when done, a tureen of gravy.

A small three weeks old pig will be done in about an hour and a half.

—

Tart Paste for Family Pies.—Rub in with the hand half a pound of butter in one pound and a half of flour, mix it with water, and knead it well.

—

Cottage Potatoe Pudding.—Par-boil and mash two pounds of potatoes; beat them up into a smooth batter, with about three quarters of a pint of milk, two ounces of moist sugar, and 3 beaten eggs. Bake it about three quarters of an hour. Three ounces of currants or raisins may be added. Leave out the milk, and add three ounces of butter. Bake in pattepans, with tart paste at the bottom, or add a little flour, and it will make a nice cake.

Rochester Seed Store—*Extra.*

OWING to their excellent facilities for procuring seed of American growth, as well as importing such as are found to mature better in other climates, the proprietors of this establishment are enabled to offer their present stock at very reduced prices, particularly *English* seeds.

Their present assortment of the growth of 1836 is very extensive, and was raised in the most careful manner by respectable seed growers in this country, or imported from the best foreign sources.

Encouraged by the liberal and increasing patronage they have hitherto received, they are determined to sell at as low prices as seeds *of equally good quality* can be purchased at any reputable seed store in the United States.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 Arcade Buildings, Rochester.

Attention Farmers and Gardeners,

TO the prices of seeds now selling at the new English Store, opposite the Court-house.

Early York and Drumhead Cabbage,	1s. per ounce.
New Early Nonpareil,	3s. "
All others,	1s. 6d. "
Early Horn Carrot and the Large Field Carrot,	5s. per pound.
Field Beet or *Mangel Wurtzel*,	3s. 6d. "
Radishes, of sorts, from	4s to 5s. "
Ruta Baga,	5s. "
All other Turnip Seeds from	4s. to 5s. "

The subscribers offer their stock of the above Seeds at the prices stated, with all others of their importation, equally low, they being determined to sell at such prices as shall induce growers to cultivate the Root Crops extensively, the high price of the seeds of which have in this market been hitherto considered an objection, which complaint can no longer exist, and they solicit the patronage of the public. Proof specimens may now be seen growing at their Store.

KEDIE & HOUGHTON,
apr 22-tf 62 Buffalo-st. opposite the Court-House.

Early Red Eye Beans.

A LARGE supply of these superior Beans just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

These beans are very early and productive, and from the certainty and abundance of the crop, and the high price they bring in market, are doubtless the most profitable kind for planting.

A farmer in this vicinity realized 180 dollars for the product of 2 acres the last season.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
apr 22 36 Arcade Buildings.

THE TWO IMPORTED HORSES,

"TURK" and "ALFRED,"

WILL be at the stables of Thomas Weddle, Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, county of Ontario, on Tuesday, April 25, and continue there the remainder of the week.

On Monday, May 1st, and all that week, these horses will be at George Fordon's, town of Seneca, 7 miles west of Geneva. They will return to Thomas Weddle's on Monday, May 8th, of the following week, and continue to stand at each of the said places every alternate week during this season

Pasturage for mares at the expense and risk of their owners.

Pedigrees of the horses, and any information wanted, may be obtained on application to THOMAS WEDDLE, or
apr 22 GEO. FORDON, the owners.

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.
apr 15-tf

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m

A Splendid Farm for Sale.

THAT well known farm formerly owned and occupied by James Graham deceased, situate on the shunpike road between Erie and Waterford, midway distant from either place. The farm contains 212 acres neat measure, 175 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, on which is erected a large and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, wood-house, &c. Two large frame *Barns*, one of which is 90 feet long, and the other 45, a shed for the shelter of cattle, 80 feet long, togther with out-buildings suited for convenience and comfort.

There are also on the premises two large fruit Orchards, with about 250 fruit trees in each, scarce one failing to yield an abundant supply every year of excellent quality of fruit.

This farm is well watered and well adapted to grazing, with a sufficient quantity of arable land for the producing of grain.

More particular information respecting the premises, as well as the terms of sale, can be had by inquiring of Carson Graham, at the office of Riddell & Graham, in Erie, or of William Graham in Beaverdam, one mile from the premises.

WM. GRAHAM.
Erie, Pa. March 1, 1837. apr 13-9t

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837 ASA ROWE.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

OUR distant friends and the public will find a large assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which may be relied on as being fresh and genuine, put up and labeled at the Rochester Seed Store, for sale at the following places;

W. & G. Bryant, Buffalo
G. W. Merchant, Lockport
Williams & Dorrance, Batavia
Gates, Bradley & Co. Le Roy
J. F. Wyman, Geneseo
J. B. Dungan, Canandaigua
Bogarts & Wynkoop, Geneva
Holden & Vincent, Oswego

The above gentlemen are authorised to receive orders and payments for us, for seeds, trees, plants, or any other articles in our line. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
march 18

Gardner Wanted.

WANTED, a person well qualified as a Gardener. He must understand his business thoroughly. He will be required to manage a Green House—must be industrious and temperate. One who can bring satisfactory recommendations, and comply with the above requisitions, may have a permanent situation by immediately applying to

JOHN A. LAZELL,
apt 15-3t Columbus, Ohio.

KEDIE & HOUGHTON, Importers of English Field and Garden Seeds, beg to apprize the public that they have now for sale the largest importation of the choicest and best varieties of every kind of Garden and Field Seeds ever offered to the public in Western New-York, all of which have been selected from the most eminent growers in the Old Country, (and of the growth of 1836,) which, together with a large assortment of Seeds of American growth, they confidently submit to the public as being unequalled by any ever offered in any part of the United States, and by adhering to a strict determination of offering no other seeds but the vitality of which shall have been tested, they solicit a share of the public patronage.

K. & H. deem it necessary to state, that Mr. Kedie's intimate connection in England with most of the practical and scientific agriculturists, horticulturists and botanists, with whom he has passed all the former part of his life, gives him an advantage in his selection of seeds for the public good, not surpassed by any other establishment in the Union.

No. 6 Buffalo-street, west corner store of the Eagle Block.

Catalogues to be had at the store.

The highest price paid in cash for Grass Seed.

Rochester, Feb. 7, 1837. feb 25

Rochester Seed Store—1837.—No. 5 Arcade Hall.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM having made their arrangements for the season, would inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for all kinds of seeds, at short notice.

They have just received from one of the most respectable dealers in London, a large supply of English seeds, which were shipped to their order last fall, of the growth of 1836—which, together with their assortment of American growth, renders their present stock the most extensive and complete ever offered in this country. Their experience in the business in this place, and their extensive acquaintance with seed growers and dealers, enables them to obtain the greatest variety of seeds, from the best sources, and on the most favorable terms; as well as to select such as are best adapted to the soil and climate of this country.

Wishing to sustain the reputation of the Rochester Seed Store, the proprietors are determined to sell only such articles, and at such prices, as will give general satisfaction, and ensure a continuation of the liberal patronage they have hitherto received.

Merchants and others supplied with seeds at wholesale, by weight, or in boxes for retailing, at a liberal discount. Catalogues may be had at the store gratis, or sent by mail if desired. (feb 18) REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Morus Multicaulis.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT offers for sale 50,000 plants of the true Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded as early as desired. Orders must be sent to Colerain, Mass. till the 15th of March; after which time to Hartford, Ct. All inquiries will be attended to at his plantation, 5 miles south-west of the city. Early orders only will be supplied, as arrangements will be made use all not called for soon.

Colerain, Jan. 23, 1837.

[The following is from a volume now in press in this city, entitled "ZETHE, and other Poems, by E. D. Kennicott," which will be issued in a few days.]

My Cottage Home.

I.

I've been where pleasure unbedim'd,
Hath fill'd my heart with joy—
Where fancy weaves her fairy dreams
Unmingled with alloy;—
Where sorrow's bosom heaves no sigh,
Nor angry passions foam,—
Yet—find no pleasure half so sweet,
As in my Cottage Home.

II.

I've been where wealth, her flowing robes
Of gold, hath spread around,—
Where sumpt'ous fare, and sparkling wine,
In plent'ousness abound;—
Where Peace—and Love—and Happiness,
Like sister-spirits roam,—
Yet—find no place, so dear to me,
As my own Cottage Home.

III.

I've been where England's glory spread
Her Lion-banner wide—
And with her bleaching canvass hid
The foam of ocean-tide;—
Where from her rocky wave-girt base,
Her sky-ward towers uprise,
Yet—yet, my Cottage Home appears
Most lovely in my eyes.

IV.

I've been where France, all crown'd with joy,
Laughs through each vine-clad field,—
Where Olive-groves and Myrtle-bowers
Their rich profusion yield;—
Where Ceylon's sweet perfumes arise,
And spicy breezes sigh,—
Yet—with my Cottage Home, I find
No palace that will vie.

V.

I've been where Appenines ascend—
And where the frowning Alps,
Above the rushing, tempest blast,
Up-rear their snowy scalps;—
Where high Himmaleh's icy peak
Stands tow'ring, and alone,—
Yet—find no place in all the world,
So lovely as my own.

VI.

I love my Cottage Home!—I love
The flowers that round it grow—
The ruffl'd Sunflower—blushing Rose—
The Hollyhock of snow;—
The graceful Lily—blooming Pink—
The Marigold so gay,—
The Honeysuckle—Jessamine—
What sweeter flowers than they!

VII.

Oh! dearly—dearly do I love
My grove-environ'd Home,—
And on my heart its smiles shall beam,
Where e'er I chance to roam;—
Its woodbin'd roof—its white-washed wall—
Its skill-wrought, carpet floor,—
Oh! never—never will I leave
My lovely Cottage more.

AMERICAN SILK.—We deem it due to our agricultural friends, if not to others, to notice occasionally the energetic exertions made to promote the silk culture through the Union. The Coatesville (Pennsylvania) Advertiser, notices some beautiful specimens of American sewing silk, manufactured from domestic growth, the worm fed on the Chinese and Italian Mulberry. Among them are specimens manufactured by the lady of Gov. Ritner, &c.

The *Providence Journal* mentions that there is in that place a splendid lot of silk goods, consisting of vestings, aprons, hankerchief, scarfs, &c. which were manufactured at Nantucket. The fabric and finish of these are superior to any thing heretofore produced in this country, so far as our observation extends; and indeed there were some pieces of pantaloon stuffs, and heavy bandannas that can hardly be surpassed abroad. Where these put with any of foreign make, few would be willing to risk their reputation as judges, by endeavoring to separate the two parcels. The Factory from which this was turned out, is in a flourishing condition, and will furnish supplies for market the present season.

CIRCULAR.

To Teachers and Friends of Education in the State of New-York.

At a Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education held in Albany, on the 18th of February last, the first named seven of the undersigned were appointed a State Committee to make arragements for holding an adjourned meeting of s id convention, in the city of Utica, on the 11th of May next, at 9 A. M.; and were authorised to add to their number such others as might be deemed expedient. In the exercise of this power, they have added the other named persons as members of said Committee. This committee, thus constituted, now address you.

The cause of Education in this State has long been advocated by many zealous and able individuals, and its claims presented to the public, in some cases by the press; town, county, and other conventions have been held from time to time; lecturers have travelled and lectured on the subject, very exsively, and various eloquent addresses by gifted public speakers, have been repeatedly offered on the altar, sacred to a people's mental and moral improvement. By these means, the community in general has been awakened to perceive the great importance of the subject, and much zeal and talent have been enlisted in the cause. But both have been to commonly exerted in insolated efforts—in different and often remote sections of the state, and without mutual counsel and concert. Hence, although much has been effected in certain sections, yet even in these sections, and especially in the state generally, much remains to be done for the effectual and permanent prosperity and improvement of general education. And we humbly conceive that the time has arrived when the great talents, and zeal, and general good will already enlisted, should be combined and concentrated in some general measures which shall embrace and render more efficacious indivi lual efforts. In this manner public attention will be kept awake, and a united people be brought to co-operate in the active promotion of those improvements in education which may be pointed out from time to time, by the inventive genius, and far-seeing prudence of the *pioneers* in the cause of mental improvement. We are well aware that it is a subject embracing an almost unlimited field for differences of opinion, and variety of action; but there are certain great general principles, and some most important objects connected with them, in which all are agreed, and which should secure the co-operation of all. These would be sufficient to secure all generally desired improvement, without interfering with the diversities of opinions and interests which distinguish man from man, and individualize each being of our race.

To secure your union in these generally acknowledged principles and objects, will be the object of the convention. To secure the attendance of each one of you in person, or by faithful and active delegates chosen to represent you, in the Convention, is the object of this circular.

Teachers especially, being practically acquainted with the subject of education, are earnestly entreated to be with us in the convention.

By a resolution passed at the convention held in Albany, a constitution for a State Education Society, will be presented for your consideration in the adjourned convention. It is desired that you will well mature this highly important and much needed object before its adoption; and, if adopted, that you will give it the still more needed approbation of your signatures, your influence,s and your contant exertions to promote its success.

To render the proceedings of the Convention still more interesting, able and distinguished gentlemen will lecture on some of the various important subjects to be introduced for your consideration, and will offer resolutions embracing the prominent topics by them respectfully recommended for your adoption. These lectures will be,(besides the introductory address,)

1. On the qualifications and responsibilities of teachers.
2. On Vocal music as a branch of Common School Education;
3. On Elocution as a branch of general education.
4. On the appropriate branches of study for Common Schools, and the order in which they should be taught;
5. On the History of improvements in Common School Books;
6. On the present laws relating to schools, especially common schools, with suggestions for legislative improvement.
7. Reasons why the Clergy ought to exert their influence to promote general education.

The resolutions connected with these subjects will undoubtedly require and call forth interesting statements and discussions. Other business of importance will come before the Convention, so that its session will continue during the 11th and 12th days of May next. The committee cannot close this circular without again inviting your active co-operation to secure as full and as general an attendance in the convention as is possible; that what is done may be well done, and strongly recommend itself to public favor.

SAMUEL STEELE, Albany,
J. W. BULKLEY, Troy,
G. B. GLENDENNING, "
C. H. ANTHONY, "
JAMES HENRY, Jr., Little Falls,
STEPHEN R. SWEET, (Address) Utica,
E. R. REYNOLDS, Cold Springs,
THEODORE S. GOLD, Utica,
J. WATSON WILLIAMS, "
WM. W. WILLIAMS, "
Committee of Arrangements.

ROCHESTER SEED STORES.—There are few mercantile establishments more creditable to our city than the seed stores of Messrs. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM and KEDIE & HOUGHTON. A few years since, our citizens, and the farmers of this region, had to depend, for their garden seeds, upon the unskillful gleanings of drivilling retailers, who were as ignorant of the quality of articles purchased, as they were reckless of the interests of their customers. If an individual wanted *good seed*, he must either draw an order upon our excellent friend THORBURN at Albany, or raise it himself; for, like Gratiano's counsel, of that usual to be had here, the good article to the bad was as *"two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff."* But now, even THORBURN himself is eclipsed—(and that is a good deal to say since he has moved into his new store!) There is no seed from the mustard to the chysanthemum, but may be had here, in all its variety and freshness. These gentlemen being horticulturists themselves, and having gone into this as a permanent business, they have the ability as well as inclination to provide the choicest seeds for their customers. So general satisfaction have they given, and so extensive is their business already, that we doubt not, under their auspices, Rochester will very soon become the horticultural depot for not only Western New York but Canada also.—*Daily Democrat.*

HOLLOW WOODEN ROLLERS, may be constructed by most farmers at a very moderate expense for iron work. Take three cast off fore wagon or other small wheels; place two of them six feet apart, and the other in the center; fix an iron axle through the naves of each, so as to connect them together, and serve to draw by; upon these, strong planks, cut very narrow, and beveled at the edges, are to be firmly nailed lengthwise, until the roller is completely covered. It may then be mounted in the usual manner. If additional weight is required, as will generally be the case, it should be hung on the axle within the hollow. The draft of a roller is lessened by increasing its diameter: for it has been proved, that the same strength which is required to draw a roller of half a ton weight, over a height of two inches, when the diameter of the cylinder is one foot, will suffice to draw rollers of 15 and 18½ cwt. when their diameters are respectively two and three feet.—*Cult.*

Dr. James Johnston, in his recent work on "The Economy of Health," says—"The mouth should be rinsed with hot water, and then immediately with cold, every morning throughout the year. If this were regularly done from infancy, the dentist might shut up shop."